

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE  
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BY R. F. MEYERS,  
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The Schoolmaster Abroad.  
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

BEDFORD, JUNE 1, 1862.  
Mr. Editor:

Give me room to say a few plain words to the teachers of Bedford county in your columns. I am in favor of common schools, and of every means of improving them. I believe most firmly that teaching—when well done—is as honorable as any calling in the land—yes the most honorable. I believe, too, that teaching, as a calling, is, and will continue to be, just what teachers make it.

A word in your private ear, Mr. Teacher, if you please. The Bedford County Teachers' Association, of which you are or should be a member, holds its semi-annual meeting on the 27th inst. There are many reasons why you should be present at that meeting. It is presumed you feel an interest in your calling. If you do not you made a gross mistake in selecting it, and the sooner you leave it the better for you and it. We assume, however, that you do. Every true teacher does. Then manifest that interest by your presence and assistance at this semi-annual gathering. You cannot expect the public to feel an interest in education unless you do. If Teachers are not interested in teaching, who should be? The public estimation of a profession is not apt to be higher than that of its own members, and is apt to be nearly as high. If they are alive to its interest and its honor, so are the public. If they are indifferent or lukewarm, so are the public. If teachers respect teaching as they should, so will the public; if they show by their conduct that they regard teaching as an inferior calling—a *make shift* till they can get at something better—so will the public. If they regard teaching as of little value, so will the public, and pay accordingly. Don't stay away. You can't afford it. No teacher can. Ah! but you say your salary is small and you can't afford to come. But when will it be higher if teachers stay at home, say nothing, do nothing, to press the claims of teaching on the public? Not soon, I venture to guess! But let teachers themselves manifest proper spirit, let them turn out at institutes and associations, and show that they are in earnest, that they are worthy of higher remuneration, and that remuneration is sure to come. Out of nearly two hundred teachers in the county, how many will be present at this meeting? Fifty? Perhaps, perhaps not. But suppose there are. This leaves nearly three-fourths of the teachers of the county absent—some from necessity, perhaps, but most from indifference. Is this showing a proper spirit as teachers? A great many very good citizens of the county think it is not. Great credit is due the *live* teachers who originated and who keep alive the county organization; and it is matter of profound regret that a greater number are not of this class. Come, then, to this meeting. Bring your neighbor along, and tell him to bring his.

CITIZEN.

Amendments to the School Law.

The following are the most important provisions of the further supplement to the school law, passed during the last session of the legislature.

Section 1 Provides that the school month shall hereafter consist of twenty-two days—twenty of which shall be devoted to the usual school-room instruction, and two to Teachers' Institutes, or other exercises for the improvement of teachers.

Section 2 provides for the decision of tie elections and for the mode of determining how long newly elected directors shall serve when there are terms of different length to fill, and the voters have not specified for how long time each was elected.

Section 3 defines what is meant by "stated meetings" or "regular meetings" of boards of directors.

Section 4 provides that directors shall not levy tax; buy or sell school real estate; locate school-houses; appoint or dismiss teachers; determine annual length of annual school term, course of studies, or series of books, without the concurrence of a majority of the whole board; and the yeas and nays, on all such votes shall be entered in the minutes by the secretary.

Section 5 explains the mode of assessing the occupation tax.

Section 6 provides that the school tax on watches, carriages, emoluments of office, &c., shall be the same as on other property.

Section 8 provides that 5 per cent. shall be deducted from school tax on unseated lands if paid to the treasurer of the proper district before May 1 following, and that 5 per cent. shall be added to all remaining unpaid one year after that date.

Section 9 provides for the time and manner of holding the first election for school directors in newly formed independent districts.

Section 7 provides that all money tax-

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hile for school purposes shall be taxed only in and for the district in which its trustee has his residence, and all real estate only in the district in which it is located.

Section 10 provides that changes in the boundaries of school districts can only take effect for school purposes at the end of the school year in which such changes were made; that school property passes with the territory on which it is located to the district getting said territory; and that the proper court shall decide what amount of money, if any, shall pass with said territory and property.

Section 11 gives the courts power to settle all pecuniary questions between old and new districts arising out of the division of school property, or property taxable for school purposes.

Section 12 repeals a clause of the law to which this is a further supplement.

Section 13 provides that directors may, any time within one year from the collector's reception of the duplicate, have judgment entered against said collector for the amount due on said duplicate, by simply filing a certificate of said amount properly attested with the Prothonotary of the proper county, and that execution may be issued on said judgment at any time by order of the court.

Section 14 provides that County Superintendents shall be sworn to perform their duties faithfully.

Section 15 concerns the annual reports of state normal schools.

Section 16 allows trustees of academies which have received state aid to transfer said academies to the school directors of the districts in which they are located.

Section 17 explains or reiterates section 26 of the law of 1854.

Section 18 requires directors to publish annually a statement of the financial condition of the district as to receipts, expenditures, moneys due, moneys to be collected, &c.

Section 19 repeals all laws inconsistent with this supplement.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th sections went into full force and effect April 11th, 1862.

The 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th sections go into effect June 1st, 1862.

## IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AN ABOLITIONIST?

PLYMOUTH, ED., April 2, 1862.

To the Editor of the *Chicago Times*:

I took the liberty to address you a few weeks since in regard to the real sentiments and intentions of President Lincoln, and desired you to explain a few positions occupied by him, so as to make it consistent for Democrats to support him. As those positions have not been changed by him, will you permit me to make a few more suggestions?

As the leaders of the so-called Republican party have thrown off all disguise, and accepted the chief priest of abolition as their acknowledged leader, if the remainder of our liberties and hopes are to be preserved and realized, it must be done by Democrats, acting, as of old, under their organization. Query, first,—can that be done? Let us see, first, how westward. What have we to deal with? Is Mr. Lincoln wedded to abolition, or does he possess the conservative elements we have given him credit for, and on the faith of which the people have rallied to his support?

It is claimed for him and his advisers (or in other words, for the present administration) that he and they are conservative, and entirely in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws under the Constitution.—Is it true?

By that Constitution, the highest power in the nation is the Supreme Court. That power expounds the Constitution, declares what it means, as well as the laws made under it, and those expositions and declarations are the supreme law of the land.

There is no higher authority in the nation; there is no law above it. Every officer is bound to receive it and obey it, and *seems* to do so before entering on the duties of his office. He is guilty of perjury if he knowingly refuses to obey or willfully violates it. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, his Congress and appointees are thus bound and have thus sworn.

Has he, or have they, with his knowledge, refused to obey the law on the one side, or violated it on the other, without "a great public necessity?"

Every officer appointed by him is liable to removal by him; and what greater reason could there be for removal than willful violation of the express provision of the Constitution by one of his appointees?

The law binds every citizen and resident, whether in arms or in civil employment. Military rifles cannot be made to take the place of civil law in places where war does not actually exist, and where the means of enforcing the civil law are in uninterrupted operation.

Where is the authority for the suppression of the right of speech or the liberty of the press? It does not exist. The express provisions of the Constitution are not only against it, but peremptorily declare that it shall never be even abridged. This is strong language. It cannot be misconstrued or misunderstood. Mr. Lincoln and his appointees solemnly swore to support this fundamental provision to the best of their ability. They forcibly suppressed several newspapers, (all Democratic,) and rejected others from the mails. Even the *N. Y. Caucasian*

—that advocated the supremacy of the white man over the negro, and discussed no other question, and made no allusions to Government policy, that was started under special leave from the administration—was suddenly silenced by the government, without why or wherefore.—Its editors were Democrats, and it only claimed that the negro could not enjoy the rights and privileges of a white man.

They arrested men everywhere without warrant, forced them to resign offices they held by election, and discharged them after long imprisonment without charge, information, trial, or reparation. They arrested women, and even girls, in the same way, and refused them trial unless by special tribunal—military or otherwise—unknown to the law.

Mr. Lincoln has appointed men to office whose *avowed* doctrines, preaching, and practice are anti-constitutional and in violation of every civil and political right.—He keeps them in office, to be paid for such teachings and acts "by taxation on the hard earnings of the people, whose rights they are outraging, and whose liberties and property their conduct is destroying."

He has failed or refused to order trial men high in office who have been properly charged in *due form* with crimes and misdemeanors, and those charges remain on file in the proper office. He has even thrust such men into elevated positions of trust and confidence, and to the social and official level of other men high in office and above suspicion, while those charges remain in force and undisposed of, and while the *honest* men who are thus *forced* to treat the accused parties as equals believe them to be guilty as charged.

He has permitted the most pestilent treason, the most destructive doctrines, the most villainous falsehoods, and the most virulent slander to be published and spoken day after day, and month after month, by his supporters both in and out of Congress, and in his party newspapers everywhere, without restraint or rebuke, and to go broadcast over the land through the same mails from which were rejected and excluded democratic papers and others that never had published one word of treason, "aid or comfort," or abuse of any body.

The most architect that ever went untried preached treason and disunion in the very capital of the nation, was applauded by the officers, advisers, and supporters of Mr. Lincoln and those nearest in his confidence, and afterward the same preacher was admitted to the floor of the Senate, and received with honors accorded only to the most distinguished persons on rare occasions. That honor was extended to Washington and a few others, but it is the highest compliment that can be bestowed on worth and excellence out side of official station.

He has permitted Generals to issue the most infamous abolition, treasonable, and anti-constitutional proclamations, and go unrebuked.

Investigation and reparation for the most outrageous violations of law as to the rights of persons and property have been refused, and gross violations of the law have been permitted to go unpunished, when it was in the power of the administration to have meted out justice.

The President has issued proclamations, and delivered messages in which unmistakable assertions of anti-slavery political opinions have been elevated to a national test question, and genuine abolitionism has received from him countenance, support, protection, and immunity, while conservatism or democracy has been merely tolerated so long as it could be used to advance the former internal heresy.

Do you ask for the proof? Why, the very simplest knows that an immediate avowal of abolition would have rendered the present administration not only powerless, but have sunk it in immeasurable contempt, had it been avowed early in the war. Now, although Mr. Lincoln had said that the Chicago platform should be as a law to him, and Mr. Seward had said that the live rivulet of African slavery, flowing from the stagnant pools of the South, must be dried up, yet, when the war came both cried out for the Union they had so long said could not exist as it was, and became apparently conservative. But mark the sequel.

The support and maintenance of all the people were indispensable to a successful conduct of the war. When the passions of the masses should be roused by war and the appeals to their love of the Union their judgments blinded by prejudice and false pretences, their cupidities excited by office and emolument, the nation brought in debt for hundreds of millions of dollars, the party in power would trust to their ability to use the elements they had created for the successful denouement of their most destructive drama. They had no material in their own party for statesmen or officers. They must perforce go to the party of the nation—the Democratic party—for both. For diplomats they could serve themselves. It required demagogues, and that the sentiments of the people should be misrepresented. The work was easy, a labor of love; conferred distinction and large pay. Hence an abolitionist went to every foreign court of note. For soldiers, they did not expect any body to fight except those who really loved the Union, and such were not abolitionists. Hence the appeal to the people to rally for the maintenance of the constitution.

Whether Mr. Lincoln comprehended and designed it all at the start or not, argues nothing. It is certain that these facts are patent now, and the result thus far shows that they have been made subservient to the circumstances. As long as there is work to be done, it must be done with such material as they could command success with. Hence the proclamations and acts of Halleck, Buell, Grant, Burnside, McClellan, Sherman, and other democrats are of necessity submitted to; while those of Fremont, Phelps, and others of that stamp, although directly opposite, are encouraged, winked at (at least not rebuked or censured), their advocates kept in prominent positions, and their infamous designs pertinaciously thrust forward into every opening made by the real men who are driv-

ing back rebellion and trying to save the country from utter overthrow.

Fremont was faithfully tried, and, after a most shameful failure, was charged in due form with fraud, incompetency, and disobedience. What then? Why, he was simply superseded—not tried, dismissed, or even suspended; and as soon as the gallant Halleck had retrieved our almost lost fortunes in Missouri; and Buell and Grant had driven rebellion out of Tennessee and Kentucky, Fremont with those charges still hanging over him untried, is thrust into an equality with them, given a Major General's department, and put into the field to carry abolition where Democratic Generals and soldiers have driven out rebellion, and immediately following him goes broadcast Mr. Lincoln's emancipation message!

Carl Schurz is recalled from a foreign Embassy to take a Brigadier General's commission while Col. Mulligan, who was left to destruction by Fremont, but saved the honor of our army, will lead some centre of a regiment, wearing only a Colonel's epaulettes, perhaps under Schurz himself.

Twenty-six thousand new offices have been created in the internal revenue department alone, and three times that many in other places, and are or will be filled by anti-Democrats.

The New York Tribune, the Independent, and other New York papers, the Boston Liberator, the Chicago Tribune, and hosts of smaller Abolition sheets all over the country, have received government patronage, had free access to mails and telegraphs, liberal support from Mr. Lincoln's supporters and advisers, officers and friends, and all the time they have preached treason, disunion, and violation of the Constitution, mob-law, malignant government officers, criticised administrative acts, libeled the dead and the living; while Democratic or conservative papers were mobbed by these partisans, and mail and telegraphs closed against them by the government, and their supporters imprisoned.

Wendell Phillips and his co-workers have preached the same things, been hired by the same parties, been liberally paid, applauded, and greatly distinguished, for striving to break up the Union and build a strong government on its ruins.

Abolition runs riot, while conservatism and democracy are required to keep still, or submit to summary treatment without authority of law. Renegades like Joseph A. Wright are rewarded for defection and hypocrisy, and true-blue abolitionists are admitted into the "holly hocks."

Proof, I beseech! Except to drive back rebellion until abolitionism could get possession of the slave States, when, where, and how has it ceased one moment from the advocacy of its doctrines, or intimated that it would not enforce them, law or no law, as soon as it got such possession; and when it failed as soon as it could do so, seek to enforce its idea under and aided by all the prominent officers of this administration?

Granting all the difficulties of Mr. Lincoln's position—granting all his vaunted honesty—granting the bewilderment of affliction and his want of diplomatic education—granting it all, he knew, and now knows, that conservatism and the Democratic party made the nation great, united and prosperous; that abolition plunged it into discord, civil strife, and the present awful sanguinary struggle; that, by calling to his aid the former element and not the latter, he could save the nation undivided, with its liberties and its strength, and escape great burthen. If he is not an abolitionist, why does he curb or suffer his officers to curb that element, except where it opens the way for abolition, and cling to the latter whenever it can be made progressive?

I said that democrats alone could save us the remnant of our liberties, but if they think they are going to be permitted to organize their party for the purpose of defeating the present party in power, I fear they are mistaken. That party loves power too well to surrender it to the people. It cost them too much to surrender it on demand of their sovereigns. They think they alone are fit to wield it, and they doubtless mean to teach the people so.

It is bootless to hold up the constitution and their oath. Where have they failed to seek to tear down its barriers whenever it interfered with their wishes? Have they not tried to abolish the Supreme Court, when the constitution made it? Have they not impaired the obligation of contract, when that instrument said they should not? Have they not stricken down the guarantees of person and property reared by it in a round every American, and trampled them in the dust? What avails it, then, to claim a right?—They have an army. How easy, as the South is in their power, to give Fremont, and Schurz, and Clays the command and remove the leaders that made it a victorious army! They have the courts. How easy to enforce writs for any purpose! They have the press. How easy to suppress all publications and speaking except such as they like! They have the purse. How easy to make men subservient and obedient! They have the patronage. How easy to make adherents and supporters! They have no scruples.—They have a love for a consolidated government. They will not tolerate enemies. And mark the prediction: If ever another Presidential election is held, where opposition to them exists, it will be through revolution or by some special Providence, for they will not permit any formidable exhibition of opposition, nor the open organization of a party for such opposition.

But the preservation of this Union and the annihilation of sectionalism, should be the motto of every democrat, and he should face the cannon's mouth if need be, and sacrifice home and life, to accomplish it. And I always let him remember that he, and that the Union, have no more deadly or bitter foe than abolition.

Lovejoy seems to be on an African expedition to discover the sores of the Nigger.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

## The Last Great Scheme for Plunder.

Shall we be Compelled to Pay Taxes for our own Commercial Ruin?

That a scheme so monstrous as that which seeks to enlarge and improve the railroads and canals of a particular State, at the expense of the people of the whole United States, is to be vigorously forced through Congress if possible, is evident from the concert of action visible in the press of New York. Yesterday's issue of the principal "Metropolitan" journals all contain commendations of the project. The first step was the passage of the Act of Assembly, to which we have already called attention. This generous piece of New York legislation agrees that the locks of the State Canals may be enlarged immediately, "whenever the General Government shall furnish the means, either in money or in United States six per cent. stocks." Liberal Legislators! Noble New York! They will permit their public works to be infinitely increased in value if the patient tax payers of the whole country will obligingly foot the bills. And mark the amazing liberality of the terms—the jobbers in whose behoof this wholesale plunder of the National Treasury is to be authorized will take—either "money" or "United States six per cent. stocks!" Was there ever before so sublime an example of patriotic devotion "to our noble selves?"

But this is not all. The disinterested act of the liberal legislature aforesaid actually provides that after the General Government has paid for the job, the boats and war munitions of the nation shall go through without toll. There is an intimation, too, that the National Government—which at this time has, of course, a great deal more money than it knows what to do with—shall have the privilege of enlarging the Champlain canal on the same generous terms, and the right to build a small canal of twelve miles, from Clyde to Lake Ontario, is also extended for the consideration of the Government. Such open-hearted bounty stands without parallel, and we cheerfully assist in blazoning it to the world.

Two questions, however, will obtrude themselves upon prudent and inquiring minds—what will be the pay? and why should the whole people of the United States be called upon to pay it? As to the first, the minimum amount is easily stated. Four millions dollars, at least, will be required for the Erie and Oswego canals, and three and a half millions for the Champlain canal. These are the estimates of interested parties. Double them, treble them, or quadruple them, and you may be even then below the truth. But what are seven, ten, twenty or thirty millions, in these times?

Now, with regard to the second obtrusive query: Why should the people of Maine, or Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, or Maryland, or Missouri be compelled to pay their proportion of even the least of these insignificant tens of millions? The prime object of the prime movers of the scheme is to create an enormous job. To secure this, the Albany lobby, which has done so much already to corrupt the Government and to plunder the Treasury during the existing war, have been careful in their acts of Assembly to provide that the enlargement shall be done by the "State Canal Board." They are to handle and disburse the cash. Otherwise, the country may be assured they would never bother their heads about it. Albany operators waste no time upon any matters unless they pay. The hope of manipulating the millions involved is, therefore, the potent motor impelling this scheme.

But this of itself would not do. Accordingly New York City has been excited by the prospect of a monopoly of the Lake and Western trade which the successful accomplishment of this scheme makes certain. The entire freightage of the boundless West is to be concentrated without transshipment in her docks and in her harbor.

This rich and tempting prize is relied on confidently and with reason to bring all the energies of the Metropolis to bear in favor of the measure at Washington.

From these statements the merchants of Boston, of Philadelphia, of Baltimore, and of the heavily burdened tax-payers of all the States may see the imminent danger of this nefarious unjust and oppressive scheme forcing its way through Congress. And they will also perceive in these statements why they should not be compelled to pay taxes for such a purpose. It is proper enough for New York to grasp the whole trade of the West if she can, but she must not be permitted to make other cities and States pay the bills. If she wishes to fatten her greedy jobbers, lobbyists and speculators with unlimited plunder, let her throw open the specie vaults and bullion boxes of Wall street, and invite them to help themselves there.

Will our mercantile call the attention of their Senators and Representatives to the matter, by asking them to intermit their devotion to the "gentlemen from Africa" long enough to see that our city and State are not compelled to pay taxes to effect their own commercial ruin?

Inquiry is frequently made respecting the mode of putting a gloss on linen collars and shirt bosoms like that on new linen. This gloss, or enamel as it is some times called, is produced mainly by friction with a warm iron, and may be put on linen by almost any person. The linen to be glazed receives as much starch as it is possible to charge with, then it is dried. To each pound of starch a piece of sperm, paraffine, or white wax, about the size of a walnut, is usually added. When ready to be ironed the linen is laid upon the table and moistened very slightly on the surface with a clean wet cloth. It is then ironed in the usual way with a flat-iron, and is ready for the glossing operation. For this purpose a peculiar heavy flat-iron, rounded at the bottom and polished as bright as a mirror, is used. It is passed firmly upon the linen and rubbed with much force, and this frictional action puts on the gloss. "Elbow grease" is the principal secret connected with the art of glossing linen.

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The space occupied by ten lines of this size or type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square; and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

[From the Cincinnati Inquirer, May 6.]

## Was Abolition the Original Cause of the Present War?

"Slavery has just as much to do with the strife—caused just as much and no more—than money causes the robberies of the world."

[Enquirer.] "This sentence shows the animus of the Enquirer. The declaration made is that the cause of the war is the wrongs suffered by the slavery interest—a more gross lie than which was never penned.—Commercial."

Our declaration is that Abolitionism was the original cause of the war, and that without it, it would not have happened. This we shall prove by testimony that you cannot dispute. Here is our first witness, Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, in his Louisville speech, last summer, said:—

"We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but Abolitionism, that produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave."

The Commercial praised Mr. Holt's speech at Louisville, and, yet, when we reiterate one of its material statements, it is called a "gross lie." It considered it a truth when uttered by Mr. Holt, a lie when uttered by us.

Our second witness shall be Mr. Wendell Phillips, who is a great favorite with the Commercial. See how he sustains our statement. Less than a year ago he made a speech in Tremont Temple, in Boston, in which he said:—

"The anti-slavery party had hoped for and planned disunion, because it would lead to the development of mankind and the elevation of the black man."

Will you tell us now, Mr. Commercial, whether Wendell Phillips told the truth or whether he lied? Answer.

Now let us hear from Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., whose veracity the Commercial will hardly call in question. He said:—

"AN ABOLITIONIST IS A SECESSIONIST."

"I would not be personal, but an Abolitionist is as much a Secessionist as any one to be found in South Carolina. Now, as much as these disunionists of both classes abuse each other, they, nevertheless, both unite in laying violent hands upon the Government that never harmed either. If I were an Abolitionist I would break up the Union, for the disruption of the Union must inevitably destroy and obliterate slavery. Hence we are for the prosecution of this war to save the Government as founded by our fathers; for restoring the Constitution as we received it, without regard to the peculiar institution of any State. That a Secessionist and an Abolitionist are on a par, I can prove by a simple syllogism: An Abolitionist is a Disunionist, a Disunionist a Secessionist; therefore a Secessionist is an Abolitionist!" [Cheers and laughter.]—Hon. Andy Johnson, at Columbus, O., Oct. 4, 1862.

Now listen to a voice from the grave. Henry Clay, in a letter which he wrote to the Rev. Mr. Colton, dated Ashland, September 2, 1843, advising him to write a pamphlet against Abolitionism, said:—"I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it. Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. SHOW THAT THE AGITATION OF THE QUESTION IN THE FREE STATES WILL FIRST DESTROY ALL HARMONY, AND FINALLY LEAD TO DISUNION, POVERTY AND PERPETUAL WAR, THE EXTINCTION OF THE AFRICAN RACE—ULTIMATE MILITARY DESPOTISM."

## THE KING AND THE SOLDIERS.

Frederick of Prussia had a great mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into Royal Guards, and paid an enormous bounty to his recruiting officers for getting them. One day the recruiting sergeant chanced to spy a Hibernian who was at least seven feet high; he accosted him in English and proposed that he should enlist. The idea of military life and a large bounty so delighted Patrick that he immediately consented.

"But," said the sergeant, "unless you can speak German, the king will not give you so much."

"Oh, he jabsers," said the Irishman, "sure I'll I that don't know a word of German."

"But," said the sergeant, "three words will be sufficient, and these you can learn in a short time. The king knows every man in the Guards. As soon as he sees you, he will rise up and ask you how old you are; you will say, twenty-seven; next how long have you been in the service; you must reply three weeks, finally, if you are provided with clothes and rations, you answer, both."

Pat soon learned to pronounce his answers, but never dreamed of learning questions. In three weeks he appeared before the king in review. His Majesty rode up to him. Paddy stepped forward with "present arms."

"How old are you?" said the king.

"Three weeks," said the Irishman.

"How long have you been in the service?" asked his Majesty.

"Twenty-seven years."

"Am I for you a fool?" roared the king.

"Both," replied Patrick, who was instantly taken to the guard room, but pardoned by the king after he understood the facts of the case.

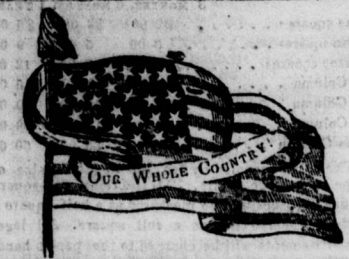
A distinguished divine, on a certain occasion, while preaching with his usual eloquence and power, said—"Brethren, I sometimes illustrate my subject in this manner:" and putting his handkerchief to his nose, blew a blast loud enough to wake the stone sleepers. That was not the intended illustration, but some of his hearers thought it was.

Wendell Phillips says that he thanks God for having created Gen. Beauregard. We have no doubt that Beauregard thanks God for having created Wendell Phillips.

# BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.



## DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

**SATURDAY, 21ST OF JUNE, NEXT,** at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on **TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, NEXT,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint conferees to meet conferees from the remaining counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party. It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be carefully reported to the President of the Convention.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.,  
**JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman.**

**Democratic State Convention.**  
In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on **FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

**WILLIAM H. WELSH,**  
Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

## Is It Treachery?

Had we been asked, four weeks ago, how long it would be till McClellan's army would occupy the rebel capital, our answer would have been that the decisive battle would be fought within six days. Since then, however, we have had good reason to change our opinion in regard to the sincerity of the administration in its desire for the success of Gen. McClellan; and if we were asked the same question, to-day, we would answer that if the wishes of a very large portion of the adherents and advisers of Mr. Lincoln are to be realized, the hero of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks will never lead his army into Richmond. We have seen statements (which cannot be disbelieved), that the War Department has utterly failed to re-inforce Gen. McClellan after the severe losses sustained by his army in the various battles between Yorktown and Richmond, and it is reported, on good authority, that his force has been numerically weakened by some queer kink in the red tape wound from the official distaff of Secretary Stanton. There is also a cloud of mystery hanging over the movements, or rather, the inactivity, of Gen. McDowell. We are told that the troops under that general number upwards of fifty thousand. His force, at any rate, is large enough to assume the offensive. Why, then, is he idle? Why does he not advance and menace Richmond from his direction? Or, if it is not the design of the campaign to advance upon Richmond from the Rappahannock, why are not some thirty thousand of McDowell's men sent to re-inforce McClellan? These questions involve a well-grounded apprehension that somebody at Washington intends foul play with McClellan. Besides, a somewhat singular order—singular, because fruitless in its effects—has been issued by the President, extending the command of Gen. McClellan to all the troops West of the Rappahannock, and that almost the entire army of McDowell was encamped on the East bank of that river. Why, then, was this order issued? It could not add troops to the army of McClellan, because there were none, or but very few, upon the territory over which the command of that general was extended. It could not give power to the commander of the army before Richmond to control the movements of McDowell. No. It was not intended to do either. The design of that order was to prevent suspicion of the plot laid by the Abolition leaders for the destruction of McClellan. They are trying to cover up their bloody tracks as they move on in their malignant purpose. But they cannot succeed. The trail of the serpent is over all their schemes. Nor do we fear that their deep-laid conspiracy will seriously affect the final success of McClellan. We believe that our young Napoleon will defeat the combined efforts of the Abolition assassins at his back and the rebel enemies in his front. But should he fail, we to the tricksters at Washington who have crippled his resources and prevented his re-enforcement. Who to the conspirators whose personal jeal-

ousy and political hatred led them to sell their country for the accomplishment of their selfish and unholy ends. Then, the question at the head of this article will be speedily solved, and the people, finding the answer in the affirmative, will demand a new order of things, new public servants, and a new policy for the salvation of the country.

**Who are the Traitors?**  
Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, a model "Republican" of the Fremont stripe, made a speech at the Cooper Institute, New York city, on Thursday night, 5th inst., in which he declared that

"He looked upon the war as a cowardly war which must be checked, so as to prevent our children from suffering through it."

This same man, Lane, is one of Abraham Lincoln's pets, was appointed a Brigadier General by him, and is, no doubt, at this day, high in favor with the Administration. Of course he will be suffered to go about preaching opposition to the war, without even a murmur of reproof from the patriotic gentlemen who hold the reins of power at Washington. Wendell Phillips and Jim Lane are permitted to belch forth their treasonable utterances, with perfect impunity, because, forsooth, they are abolitionists. But let a Democrat like James W. Wall, or C. L. Vallandigham, or Benjamin Wood, attempt only to criticize the management of the war, and lo! the bloodhounds are on his track and he is hunted down with a ferocity worthy of the days of Jeffreys. Who, then, are the traitors? Are they not the men who suffer such foul treason as that of Lane and Phillips to go unpunished, whilst they imprison men for far more reprehensible conduct than that of these Abolition malcontents and that, too, without compliance with the forms of law or granting them even the semblance of a trial? Are they not the men who have the power, (at least according to their own doctrine) to close the lips of such incendiaries, but fail to make even an attempt to do so? Verily, the people will learn, ere long, who are the traitors!

## HOME NEWS.

**EXAMINATION.**—The examination and closing exercises of the Bedford English School (Prof. J. W. Dickerson, Principal) will be held in the hall of the Union School House, on Friday, June 20th. Prof. Dickerson is one of the ablest teachers in the state, and a right treat may be expected at this exhibition. The public are courteously invited to attend.

**ANNIVERSARY.**—The anniversary exercises at the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary at Rainburg, will be held on Friday evening, 20th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend. We have not seen a program of the proposed performances, but judging from the well known character of the school, we have no doubt that they will be excellent.

**ON FURLOUGH.**—Our young friend Hayes Irvine, formerly clerk in the Prothonotary's office, and now of Col. Price's Pennsylvania cavalry, is at present on a visit to his friends in this place. We are sorry to learn that before leaving his regiment, he received a wound in his left hand by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a comrade. He is on furlough.

**RETURNED.**—Our late German "mitbürger," Warner Horkens, has returned from the army considerably the worse for the wear, on account of an attack of rheumatism. He represents the feeling among the soldiers at Washington as very bitter against abolitionism, especially since the freeing of the slaves in the District of Columbia.

**BITTERS.**—Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson and sold by the proprietors, Messrs. Jones & Evans, of Philadelphia, is the only one of all that large family of medicaments known by the generic title of "Bitters," which is really a good and useful medicine. It is not a liquor bitters, containing no alcohol whatever. We can recommend it with a clear conscience. For sale by H. C. Reamer. See advertisement in another column.

**A HEGIRA OF BLACKS.**—We are informed that during our absence last week, there was quite a flight of black fugitives, through this place Northward. We hope that they may alight upon the premises of the Altoona and Hollidaysburg Abolitionists and eat out some of the precious negrofilism of the latter. We are told that some 5000 slaves followed the retreating army of Banks, and entered Pennsylvania by different routes. Every one of these sable immigrants ought to be quartered upon their friends, par excellence, the Abolition Republicans.

**RAILROAD EXCURSION.**—On Tuesday last a number of gentlemen from this place made an excursion to the North Eastern terminus of the Bedford Railroad for the purpose of taking a ride over the portion of the road lately finished. We had the pleasure of an invitation to be one of the party, but feeling somewhat indisposed, we did not go. We hear that the trip was a pleasant one, barring the weather, which was not so agreeable. The excursionists report the track laid on nearly 3 miles of the road, and every thing progressing favorably, except the cut near Cypher's, which is worked upon rather slowly.

**LIKENESSES.**—If any of our friends desire correct and handsomely framed pictures of themselves (or "any other man") let them go to Gettys' Photograph Gallery in the Hall building. Mr. Gettys has just returned from the East with all the appliances used in taking the various kinds of likenesses in the latest and most improved style of the art. The prices in this line of business have been greatly reduced, owing to the improvements made in the process of taking pictures, and by going to Mr. Gettys, one can now obtain three beautiful cartes desirables photographs, for one dollar, which is less than one decent daguerreotype was wont to cost. Mr. Gettys also has on exhibition some fine stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine free of charge. We spent an hour most delightfully, the other day, with Mr. Gettys' stereoscope, and hence we can recommend it from experience. Go and see it.

**KILLED AT "FAIROAKS."**—Bedford county was represented at the recent desperate and bloody battle at Fair Oaks, Va., by Capt. Compher's company (Co. D.) and Lieut. D. W. Mullin's men in Capt. Sprague's company (Co. G.) all of the 101st Pa. Vols. The loss of these two companies fully attests the bravery with which our noble boys bore themselves in the contest. We are sorry to state that Company D lost one man killed (Martin D. Miller) whilst the following were wounded (whether seriously or not, the report before us does not say): Corporal John T. Keagy, Corporal Levi Kegg, Corporal Jacob C. Hanks, John Bessner, A. J. Mills, Geo. H. Tate, Martin L. Potter, Peter Clingman, Joel B. Hixon, Daniel F. Switzer, John Roberts, John T. Akers, Jas. Martin, Alex. B. Hagerman, Josiah Amick, William B. Filler, Samuel Veatch, Geo. W. Carnell. Company G also had wounded the following: Joe. Brown, John Householder, Leonard Boyer, William Knipple, Samuel Foster, Henry Bearkamp, Augustus Lightningstar, Jacob Wyke, Wm. B. Hoffman. This company also has missing: John Dunn, E. C. Trimble, Abraham Beltz, and Joseph Bannon.

**WE regret to learn that Col. Charles T. Campbell, of Chambersburg, was severely, if not fatally, wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond. No braver nor truer soldier ever drew sword than Charles T. Campbell.**

**As we go to press we have a rumor that Gen. McClellan has been re-enforced. If so, the Abolition plot against him has failed, and we may expect to hear of his being in Richmond in a few days.**

**We have telegraphic news that the Bucktail regiment has had a fight with Ashby's portion of Jackson's army, and that Col. Kane was wounded and taken prisoner. Ashby is reported to have been killed and his troops defeated with a loss of 600. The same despatch says that the rebels claim a victory near Charleston.**

## COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Bedford Gazette.

### "The Irrepressible Conflict."

Truly, has that "irrepressible conflict" come upon us, and with a fury does it rage—not between the white man and the negro, but between free men of one blood—between father and son, between brother and brother—between the friends of constitutional law on one side, and a higher law party on the other.

Our present worthy President, by his emancipation resolution, and accompanying proclamation, together with his notice of Gen. Hunter's emancipation proclamation, has shown most conclusively, that in his opinion, the sword must do what congress has from time to time declared its inability to do—abolish slavery.

How long it may take to effect that work, time, blood and treasure only can tell. But, if Mr. Lincoln and that "large majority" in Congress, expect that, after a war of most stupendous proportions produced by meddling with the acknowledged provisions of the Constitution—the people of the free states will agree to pay the slave owners for their negroes, he "calculates without the book."—The President and his "irrepressible" Cabinet, will find, when the proper time comes, that the people of the North, at least, are law-abiding—that they love their country—the Constitution under which they live—their fellow countrymen and all the institutions of this great Government—that abolitionism is not the idol of the North, and that, when the time comes, "to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private," that party which established the *Chicago Platform*, will have been dissolved—known and spoken of, only to be execrated and abhorred—that Abraham Lincoln, Wm. H. Seward the Lovejoys, Sumners, and Stevens—the Greelys, Phillips and John Browns, ay! even Carl Schurz—all, all will have ended their labors, after having made for themselves, the most irrepressible record ever made and left by wicked, mistaken and deluded men. We of the North, of all parties (a few such as above named only excepted) will stand by the faith, even unto the death. We will support the constitution with our lives and our fortunes. We will willingly support this Government—believing, as we do, that the Power which rules the moral and physical world, inaugurated this government for a great purpose, not yet fulfilled, and that, therefore, it is alike beyond the compass of Abolitionism and Secessionism, to overthrow or destroy it.

We depend on "the sober second thought of the people," for the perpetuity of our institutions. Already, whilst our broad rivers and beautiful plains are crimsoned with the best blood of our common country, do we begin to see signs of a return to the old land-marks. "The Constitution must and shall be preserved." Not one jot or tittle of it shall fall, though fifty thousand millions of dollars be spent for the "abolishment" of slavery, and half a million of brave soldiers be sacrificed on the altar of sectionalism; still dare we hope for a home and a country; a great, munificent, humane, and powerful government.

The present bloody crisis is truly a most interesting chapter in the history of human government—showing, as it does, the necessity of a cheerful and complete obedience to the law.

Without supremacy of law, human rights must ever be insecure. That party who called the Chief Justice of the United States, "a corrupt old scoundrel" and a "perjured villain," for delivering the opinion of the Court in the Dred Scott case, have doubtless learned, ere this, the fallacy of their higher law doctrines, now put in practice by secessionists in the South. The vindication of the law will also teach them that this Government was made for the *White*, and not for the *Black* man.

Corruption, too, has taken hold of those in high places—avarice is eating out the vitals of our rulers. The old political thieves of all parties surround our National Capitol. But the people begin to know them. When the earth is satiate of blood, and fanaticism has spent its force, then will the people have claimed to know and appreciate their rights. The misrule of the past, will be our best guarantees for the future. Our citizen soldiery—the intelligence of the country—are being educated in politics by actual experience. They will, on their return, from the battle-field, establish the proper relation between labor and capital by hurling from power, those parasites who are ever the supply tools of corporations and monied monopolists, those plotters and schemers who live upon the credulity of a confiding and deluded people.

Soon, very soon we shall see the friends of constitutional liberty rallying around the honest, law abiding men of the country—promoting them to places of trust and honor; whilst the retired list will be filled with the hangers-on of the present administration in the shape of contractors, paymasters, quartermasters, &c., &c.—Men who have made merchandise of the clothing and rations of the soldiers who stand up for the Union and the Constitution, as established by our Fathers.

Nearly every day we hear some of the buzzards now preying upon the blood and treasure of the country, say, "we must establish a Union party!" A union with what? A union with thieves! Can the honest laborer and the brave soldier ever agree to unite with the cormorants who have robbed the former of his hard earned pittance and the latter of his rations after having uniformed him in *Shaddy*? Can the party who clothed Simon Cameron with the honor of a foreign mission, after the opposition of the public forced him to resign his late high position be sustained? Or, with what kind of grace can an honest community approve an administration which retains Secretary Welles, after the *Morgan speculation*? We shall see.

Very Respectfully,  
**BROAD TOP.**

CENTREVILLE, June 9, 1862.

**MR. EDITOR:**  
In the last issue of the *Inquirer*, is almost an entire column of claptrap in answer to my communication to the *Gazette* of week before last. The writer, signing himself "A," talks very patronizingly to your humble servant. Perhaps, though, he feels kindly toward me; but, if he does, I am sorry to say that after the affection he has shown for the nigger, in that article, I can scarcely take it as a compliment. If that rather learned (?) and lengthy article of his had been measured by its quality rather than its quantity, it might have been put in less than ten lines; and the same may be justly said of most of the articles in that erudite sheet—excepting the diversions, of course. And if the editor would take my advice and print only the *senible* portions of his communications as well as his editorials, he would save at least twenty reams of printing paper, annually, to say nothing of the ink and labor expended in endeavoring to white-wash the "everlasting nigger."

But let us turn our attention to the very able reasoning of "A."—Says he, "The administration swore to support the Union (!) and Constitution, resist this wicked unwarrantable rebellion and seek to repress it, as they are bound to do by the most solemn oaths and obligations." Well, that was a tremendous oath! Pray, Mr. "A," did any other administration swear to do all that? Didn't the administration swear to excellence, swear to free all the niggers in the South and to give you the "pick" of all the lovely females among them for a wife? If they did not they were very inconsiderate of your individual welfare, as, judging from your letters, you will never have peace until you have a few colored relatives. But says "A," again, "Timothy finds fault with those who approve of these measures to sustain the government, and is using his influence in favor of nigger catching and southern rebels!" Well, perhaps, Timothy does "find fault with those who approve of these measures to sustain the government," but he does not find fault with those who, like Edgar Cowan (a lately a very good Republican) do sustain the government, by sustaining the *Constitution*, but not the administration alone, nor the Abolition wing of the Republican party. But does "A" himself sustain the Administration? Let us see. "A" says General Hunter, himself a Democrat, took a step in the right direction, but the President repudiated him. Now my dear Mr. "A," if finding fault with the President is opposing the government, I rather think you can be "counted in." (Parenthetically, I am happy to inform you Mr. "A," that general Hunter is not himself a Democrat.) He is like Mr. "A," a rank Abolitionist, and his nephew is the commander of the "Nigger Brigade," lately raised at Hilton Head, South Carolina. But why does "A" find fault with others for sustaining the Administration when he does not do it himself? Don't all the Abolitionists? and aren't they in Congress and out of it continually criticising its course? From the very beginning of this war there has been a split in the Republican Party—one wing being in favor of freeing all the niggers, and the other, (in which I include "A") in favor of some indefinite policy, perhaps the freeing of only the feminine portion of them. I shall put "A" down among the conservatives and I hope he won't be offended if I should refuse to come to his wedding. But the elements of the Republican party are so diverse that it is in extremes continually meet; and when the war is over, posterity will write on the tombstones of their fallen heroes, and in honor of their gallant Congressmen at Bull Run:

"From morn till night these men of might,  
Display'd amazing courage;  
And when the sun was fairly down,  
Retired to sup their porridge.  
An hundred men with each a pen,  
Or more, upon my word, sir,  
It is most true would be too few  
Their valor to record, sir."

I might make this article more lengthy, but it is too much like firing a columbiad at a sparrow. I shall, therefore, hold over until after "A" gives us that sublime description of the weather and crops which "space forbid" in the *Inquirer*.  
Yours, &c.,  
**TIMOTHY SWIPES.**

The following is from the pen of a young and promising democrat of East Providence tp. The young Democracy is moving.

RAY'S HILL, June 7, 1862.

**MR. EDITOR:**  
It appears from the correspondence in your columns from different parts of the county, that the *Gazette* is still upheld and patronized in every township in the county. But I notice that the voice of old East Providence does not speak through the medium of "County Correspondence." Still, your readers must not come to the conclusion that the Democratic party has become entirely extinct in this part of the county. It is true we are few in number, compared with the lovers of the everlasting negro, but yet there remains a small Spartan band who cannot be drawn aside into the bloody path of Abolitionism.

Talking about abolitionism reminds me of the fact that some of "Lincoln's lambs," (and many of the old sheep, too,) "let the cat out of the bag," by saying that this Union can never be re-constructed till slavery is wiped out in the South, (or portions of it at least!) Many of those, however, upon whom the shadow of Abolitionism has fallen, harp on the proclamation of Lincoln, concerning the conduct of General Hunter, as a fair type of his views on the slavery question. Now, for my part, I consider that any view of the proclamation that can be taken, never can give satisfaction to the loyal people of the South. He who pretends to fill the place of a Jefferson, should not speak in parables of darkness. Why does not the President at once say Hunter was wrong, or that his proclamation was unconstitutional? The reader is left, on second thought, to conclude that the tenor of Hunter's proclamation meets Mr. Lincoln's approval in regard to slavery. I have read it (the President's proclamation) over with great attention, and for the life of me I cannot see anything in it worthy either of the statesmanship of a Jefferson or the honesty and straight-forwardness of a Jackson. It is only a cunning, or rather an attempt at a cunning, covering up of the real designs of the party in power, and was intended more particularly as a temporary sedative to the roused apprehensions of the people.

The *Gazette* meets with much approbation in our part of the county; wherever its pages are candidly perused, it receives a cordial approval. As far as the paper has been circulated in this township, I find that all admit it to be a genuine expounder of the Constitution, and endorse its course, excepting only a few of the dark thoughted devotees of Abolitionism. The bold and fearless manner in which it asserts and sustains the immortal principles of American liberty against the dangerous influence of fanatical presses, has won the commendation of every patriotic man who is true to the best interests of the nation.

All honor to the *Gazette*, faithful and true!—true to those great principles embodied in the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, its legal expounder, true to the whole nation and its liberties—long may it prosper!  
**EAST PROVIDENCE.**

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, June 3, '62.

**FRIEND FRANK:**

I am thinking that our Valley is not so well represented in your inestimable paper as it ought to be, although it is seldom that anything happens in our town to break the ordinary tenor of things. Banks' retreat was lately "all the talk" about here. I think that it would be a blessing if some of the Republican demagogues, who are trying to buoy up their sinking fame on the fortunes of this distressing war, were removed from commands in the army. But I presume that is beyond hope.

I see that the President is out in a message defending the cause of his late Secretary of war, Simon Cameron, and taking the responsibility of Cameron's misdeeds upon himself. Well, it certainly is generous in the President to bear the responsibilities of Cameron's corruptions, and I think that, as old Abe can do no wrong, the resolutions of censure lately passed on Cameron, should be re-considered, and the President should be voted as having done a praiseworthy act in doing what was considered censurable, when supposed to have been done by Simon Cameron.

The address of the Democratic members of Congress, recently published in your paper, is intended for good, and it certainly deserves the confidence of the people in consideration of the names which are appended to it. I hope that it will have the effect of convincing the Abolitionists of the error into which they have fallen and cause them to return from evil unto good, from darkness unto light.

I had almost forgotten to mention that our town was last week visited by Hon. Thomas McKaig, of Cumberland, Md., and also by Capt. McCulloh, who is adjutant to Gen. Dix. No more at present, but more anon.

**JEFFERSON.**

## LETTER FROM AEROD.

MONTREAL, Canada, June 4, '62.

**FRIEND MEYERS:**

According to promise I now write. Ever since I left Bedford, I have been "on the go." For the first time in my life I found myself out of the United States; this morning, about 9 o'clock, on my way from Boston here. This is a great big town, full of Frenchmen, with a pretty good sprinkling of red-coats. The people are pretty well Americanized, however. I find the people more like Pennsylvanians than the New Yorkers, with a less disposition to fleeced travelers. The people of Vermont and New Hampshire, along the railroad, don't appear to be much concerned about the war. It is too far off to be of local interest. I believe their *chance* concerns them more. I visited Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall yesterday. Have been on old Trinity Steeple, in New York, was at Newport and am now here, all in a very short time. When I look on the map and find that on my route from Bedford, I have been in Maryland, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and have at last got myself out of the United States, in so short a time, I can hardly believe my own eyes. I leave for Quebec this evening, and then, via Niagara, for home. I have stopped at Willard's, 5th Avenue, St. Nicholas, (Aquignee, N. Y.), Tremont, Boston, the Ottawa, here, and—I had almost forgotten to say—at the Merchant's, Philadelphia, and my testimony is this: Give me Pennsylvania for a home—and a Pennsylvania Hotel, with a man like McKIMB, for landlord. More anon. In haste,  
O. E. S.

The Democrats of the Columbia district have elected delegates to the State Convention and instructed them to support Col. Levi L. Tate, for Surveyor General. The domination of Col. Tate is urged with much zeal by the Democrats of his section of the state.

# ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPANY D, 101st Regt. P. V.,  
FORT CASEY, VA., May 31, '62.

**MR. ARKES:**

Yours of the 20th came to hand a few days since. I was glad to hear from you and the friends in your vicinity. I am well at present and trust you are enjoying good health also. The health of our company is not so good as it has been heretofore. There are twenty-six of our company sick and not able for duty. I will mention some of the names of those from our vicinity: Jonas Robison, Henry Linn, Matson Miller, Franklin Mills and Corp. Henry S. Ritchey. Some of them are at Baltimore, others at Washington. Wilson Gilman, a member of our Company, died a short time ago. He lived near Cheneysville.

I will now give you a sketch of our travels and the surrounding country from Yorktown to Williamsburg. The country over which we passed is principally level, swampy and heavily timbered with pine. Now and then we could see a little old deserted hut. When we came to Williamsburg, we found it totally deserted. It is a fine looking town surrounded by some splendid farms, on which the wheat is very good, but it will encamp in a field of wheat over night, it looks a *great deal better*. The country has been thinly settled, the greater part of the way through. We are now within six miles of Richmond. We have thrown up a fort here and are digging rifle pits and breast works. We will be strongly fortified here in a few days and then we will wake them up. We will have two 100 pounders mounted on the fort. The rebels are fortified about a mile from here. There is skirmishing along the lines nearly every day. They (the rebels) tried us yesterday, but it was no go, with them. They drove our pickets in, but they soon found that reinforcements were coming up and they took to their heels. We followed them back to our lines and gave them a few grape and shell which soon scattered them. They returned the fire from a masked battery. Cannoning was kept up all day at intervals. Our loss was one killed and one wounded, of company B. All is quiet to day. Our men brought in a prisoner this morning, he is one of Gen. Johnson's aids. He was springing around and got too far away from the rebel lines. He says they never intended to evacuate Richmond, but will stand as long as there is a man. I was sorry to hear that Gen. Banks was repulsed, but I understand he is being reinforced. I hope he will regain his ground shortly. I will close by asking you to write soon and direct as before.

Yours Most Truly,  
**JACOB C. HANKS, Corp.**

## THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL FLOTILLA AND THE REBEL GUNBOATS AND RAMS BEFORE MEMPHIS.

Seven of the Enemy's Vessels Captured or Destroyed.

## ONLY ONE ESCAPED.

THE MAYOR OF MEMPHIS IMMEDIATELY SURRENDERS THE CITY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER BENTON, )  
Off Memphis, June 6. )

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy: Sir—I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Capt. Maynadier, the ordnance steamers, store ships, &c., and anchored a mile and a-half above the city.

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee. The engagement, which commenced at 5.30 A. M. and ended at 8 o'clock, terminated in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet under command of Col. Ellet, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously but not dangerously wounded.

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet as follows:

"Gen. Beauregard" blown up and burned.  
"Gen. Sterling Price," one wheel carried away.  
"Jeff Thompson," set on fire by a shot, burned and magazine blown up.—"Sumter," badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired. "Little Rebel," boiler exploded by a shot and otherwise injured, but will be repaired; besides this one of the rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action. Her name is not known.

A boat supposed to be the Van Dorn escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams were in pursuit of her.

The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeavored to take to the shore, many of them wounded and prisoners, are now in our hands. The mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement.

Col. Fitch came down at 11 o'clock and has taken military possession.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer,  
Commanding pro tem.

DEMOCRATS, speak out. Let no intimations deter you. The arrogant pretensions of the opposition have been tolerated long enough. Stand up for the right of Free Speech and a Free Press. Do not be allowed to be bullied into tame submission to acts that you cannot, in your hearts, approve. Maintain your principles with a firm determination. Do not yield an inch of your Constitutional privileges. The time has come when it is the duty of every man in the country to speak out, and he who is too timid to exercise what of right belongs to him, is not fit to be free.—*Eric Observer.*

We have received for publication the proceedings of the Huntingdon county Democratic Committee, and will give them a place in our next, with much pleasure. By some means they did not reach us, although sent in time, until too late for this issue.

**Holloway's Pills—Bodily Prostrations.**—A word of Advice.—No other medicine has yet been discovered to equal the effect of Holloway's Pills, in their rapid cure of all morbid affections of the brain and weariness or enervation of the body; the one being intimately allied with the other. The primary cause of this disease exist in the stomach, and these medicines especially adapted for purifying the blood, correcting the derangements of the liver, strengthening the digestive organs, and invigorating the general system. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per box.

**Excitement in Johnstown.**  
We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from Johnstown that quite an excitement prevailed there a few days ago. It appears that Wood, Morrell & Co., of the Cambria Iron works, employed several "contrabands" to work for them for twenty-five cents a day whereupon the hands in the mill and the laborers outside threw down their tools and quit work. This brought the abolition gentlemen to their senses and they dismissed the "contrabands" forthwith and "skedaddled" them out of town. One or two such occurrences in this part of Pennsylvania will do more to open the eyes of the poor laboring men, than oceans of words. Send along the "contrabands." The white men of the north will never suffer the negro to under-work them. The government was made for the benefit of the white men, and the white men will not admit to be crowded out by the worthless runaway negroes of the South. Our friends can see in this the beautiful workings of the emancipation policy of President Lincoln.

The Democratic organization may rightly be called the "Workingman's party." Its whole history has been a series of hard fought conflicts for the rights and interests of the poor man. It has ever striven to obtain for him a better reward for his industry, to secure him against the encroachments of capital, and to better his condition. In battling against the Emancipation of the slaves, it should have the co-operation of every working-man in the country, for on that class Abolitionism will work the most injury.



CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis, or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colics, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills—for Constiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of arm. Cures have been made which surpass relief were they not substantiated by men of high exalted position and character as to forbids the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Constiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass, by hunting or fishing, upon my premises, as I will in future enforce the law against all offenders.

LAWRENCE JAMISON.

June 12.—31.

**Lines on the Death of a Soldier.**

On the bloody field of battle,  
Mid the hum of many balls,  
Stood my brother, bravely fighting,  
Till at last he had to fall.  
Ho, as I, became a soldier,  
When his country asked his aid,  
But he fell a bloody victim:  
Lo! in the earth he now is laid!  
Deeply in my breast is awakened,  
Every sympathetic strain,  
For the boys of one so near me,  
One I'll never see again.  
Nature's ties are ever binding,  
And the stoutest heart must swell,  
When those ties are burst asunder,  
Kindred laid to earth farewell.  
But while I'm his death deploring,  
Consolation lingers nigh;  
'Tis this: my brother was a soldier,  
And he did not fear to die.  
With the banner streaming o'er him,  
That has long adorned our land,  
He fell on the field of battle,  
Martyr of a traitorous band.

**\$25! EMPLOYMENT \$75!**

**AGENTS WANTED!**  
We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.  
Aug. 23, '61.

**Announcements.**

[All notices under this head must be prepaid.]

**County Surveyor.**

Mr. Editor: You will please announce the name of SAMUEL KETTERMAN, for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor: Please announce S. W. MILLER, Esq., of Napier township, as a candidate for county Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

**Commissioner.**

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL WATTS, Esq., of Union township, as a suitable candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

**District Attorney.**

We are authorized to announce JOHN PALMER, Esq., for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

**Poor Director.**

We are authorized to announce SOLOMON REINHARD, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

**New Advertisements.**

**PICTURES!**

**Pictures!! Pictures!!**

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c., I am prepared to furnish PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE, and at reasonable prices. My stock consists of

**AMBROTYPES,**

Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,

**PHOTOGRAPHS.**

"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,

**VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,**

A beautiful assortment of

**PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND LOCKETS,**

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gold frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine portable lot of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably cash, without respect to persons.

J. R. GETTYS.

June 13, 1862.—3m

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 25 acres more or less, about ten acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Nathan Loe, Peter Arnold and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Barks.

Also: One tract of land containing 166 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story log dwelling house, double log barn, two stables, granary, and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Samuel W. Miller and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Naug.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

June 6, 1862.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Will of Joseph Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber, and that all persons indebted to said estate are notified to present their claims for payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH H. H. SPARKS, Ex'r.

Residing in West Prov. tp.

June 13.—6m

**ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.**

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Manspeaker, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MANSEPEAKER,

GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,

Administrators.

June 13.—6m

**LOST!**

The undersigned will liberally reward the finder of a Black Silk Velvet Cape (with heavy silk lining and silk lining) lost between Bedford and Bloomingburg, on the 16th day of April last, if the same be left at the office of the Bedford Gazette.

AMANDA HULLEGASS.

June 13.—3t

**MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.**

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding house) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

**ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!!**

**NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!**

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

**DR. HOOFLAND'S**

**CELEBRATED**

**German Bitters,**

PREPARED BY

**Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.**

**WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE**

**LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,**

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fullness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent **YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.**

THEY CONTAIN

**NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKY!**

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and chaste Tonic, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the numerous array of Alcoholic preparations in phlegmatic bottles, and big belled kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

**CLERGYMEN**

**LAWYERS,**

**PHYSICIANS,**

**AND**

**CITIZENS,**

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?

Do you want to build up your constitution?

Do you want to feel well?

Do you want to get rid of nervousness?

Do you want energy?

Do you want to sleep well?

Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were merely an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

Dr. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eight, below Costes st., Phila., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—I gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous frequency is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease.

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.**

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.) PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, Sr. Clairsville.

J. M. Barnard & Son, Bloomingburg.

John S. Schell, Schellsburg.

G. R. Barnard, Woodbury.

June 12, 1862.—17.

**EMPIRE OF FASHION.**

**PEACE TO BE DECLARED**

**On the Ninth of June!!**

**CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!**

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

**FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,**

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages, FRENCH LAUNES, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING and LACE GOODS, of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, selected by a lady of superior taste and experience, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

**HARVEST OF 1862.**

THE BEST MOWING MACHINE yet offered to the public, all Iron and Steel, perfect in every part, light and warranted to cut in wet or dry grass, may be had by calling soon on Wm. Hartley, ag't. Price \$100. 00.

Large lot of the celebrated "Greenleaf Grain Cradles" just received by Hartley. Price \$5 cash.

Scythes, in great variety, American and English, Walcott and Griffin. Sleds, Scythe stones, Rifles, Rakes, &c., &c.

ALSO—THE BEST COOKING STOVES known, for families or farms. Sold very low by Hartley and warranted.

Call at the sign of the Lock, next door to A. B. Cramer & Co.

May 30, 1862.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Main & Corners.

May 30.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale.

May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's.

May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Main & Corners, Juliana St.

May 30.

**TAKE NOTICE!**

The books of the subscriber were closed on the first of March last, at which time he entered into partnership with his son. He is very anxious that all his books should be closed up by that date. He will call upon his customers in a few days. They will please have their accounts ready for settlement.

Persons who have been indebted to him for years, will please inform him if they do not intend to pay, and he will erase their names from his books.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 23, 1862.—3t

**Union Hotel.**

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel.

May 9, 1862.

**NEW STORE.**

**LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP**

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., at

At Main's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out of this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

**Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.**

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cottonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES.

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses' STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL, and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE," together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VALUABLE STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1862.

**BACK FROM DIXIE!**

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

**The War Just Commenced!!**

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30,

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